

Where the Silk, Wool, Gutta Percha, India
Rubber, Tin, &c., Come From.

grace, the new tariff, which has been so much talked

A satisfactory definition of wool has, probably, never been given, for what we call wool blends so gradually

satisfactory evidence before the time of the Romans; but beyond made such progress that the whole of the sys-

[illegible]

ment for the purpose of astronomical observations in 1735, the Americans discovered the Paich, in the Amazon, a tree which yields a juice of the same nature as the latex of the rubber tree, and is collected chiefly in the bark of the tree, when it flows abundantly. It is supposed that the natives of this country have known the use of this juice, and have used it in the same manner as the other with numerous moulds of the liquid, one of which they call *paich*, the others as they dry. The moulds are then broken, and the pieces separated, and complete bottles of Indian rubber are thus formed, leaving, and in that form the rubber is sent to the market.

Cautchouc comes to us.

Numerous inventions have been made in connection with the use of the Peruvian India rubber, and at the present it is applied profusely in the arts. The first application of cautchouc to extensive use seems to have been made by Mr. Barnard, who twenty-two years ago, patented a kind of liquid India rubber, which he called *liquid cautchouc*, and which he used in the manufacture of other things, elastique, and called *cautchoucine*. The

are sorry to find, was attended with a melancholy loss of life. The flames had enveloped the entire building in less than five minutes before the inmates, who were all in bed, became aware of the danger. They rushed to the windows, and, awaking, endeavored to escape from the fury of the flames with the aid of the fire-hooks, but in vain. The flames were so close, that the inmates were unable to escape, and were all perished. When it was discovered that one of the inmates, a young girl, who was the daughter of a well-known family, was still alive, she was rescued, and taken to the hospital. She was found to be in a state of great excitement, and was unable to give any account of the fire. She was, however, found to be in a state of great excitement, and was unable to give any account of the fire. She was, however, found to be in a state of great excitement, and was unable to give any account of the fire.

[illegible]

I do not believe that the framers of the act of Congress intended to prevent any man, or number of men, from furnishing money or other assistance to parties engaged in the rebellion, or from receiving such aid, provided they are not carried on from the territory jurisdiction of the United States. The parties suspect the funds may reasonably expect that those who receive them are not carrying on the rebellion, or have no premeditated intentions; but there is no violation of the law if it be left entirely to them to determine whether or not they will go or not. But, however this may be, it is not the duty of the President to issue such orders as the instructions given as above, and which do not warrant the President's conclusion, it being

EX-100. GEORGE LEAKE was then called out, and under a severe cold, he spoke of his high esteem for the late Governor, and the South Carolina statement, passed a high eulogium on the talents, statesmanship and character of the late Governor. He then expressed his anxiety on the subject of feeling and action of the political friends of Virginia and South Carolina, of which the honor their distinguished guest was an unequivocal member. He then expressed his purpose of standing for the democratic party, and the necessity of the constitution if the Union existed, it must be saved and the association its true spirit. Mr. Leake closed with a commendation to the memory of the late Governor. He was very hoarse, and we could not distinctly hear all he said.

THE HON. JAMES GARLAND, of Lynchburg, an ardent supporter of the Union, and a high eulogist of the late Governor, then spoke with great ability.